

The Union & Journal.

Bridford, May 20, 1863.

Union State Convention.

The citizens of Maine who are unconditionally loyal to the Government of the United States, and who unconditionally support all its measures for the suppression of the rebellion, and who are resolved to spare no endeavor to maintain our National Union, both in principle and territorial boundary, are invited to send Delegates to a Convention to be held in the city of BANGOR.

On Wednesday, the 1st day of July next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the Union men of Maine at the next election.

Each city, town and plantation is entitled to send five delegates, and an additional delegate for every five hundred inhabitants. A fraction of three hundred entitles a city to six delegates.

LEONARD ANDREWS, York.
NATHANIEL E. SPRING, Cumberland.
JAMES S. BROWN, Bangor.
NELSON DINGLEY, Jr., Androscoggin.
J. D. PRIBBOTT, Franklin.
JAS. Q. BROWN, Kennebec.
JOHN S. BAKER, Sagadahoc.
T. R. LINDSAY, Somerset.
W. S. BROWN, Lincoln.
S. D. SIMONSON, Knox.
WM. McGUIRE, Waldo.
SPIRITAIN PLATT, Piscataquis.
JOHN WYMAN, Penobscot.
EUGENE HALL, Hancock.
GEORGE W. DYER, Washington.
EDWARD WOODBURY, Arrowsick.

Dissolution of Parties.

The Portland Courier of Saturday contained an editorial under the above caption, including views we were surprised to see, but none more than the following:

"...and to-day the great republican party of the nation has dissolved and new relations are being formed on a broad basis, so liberal as to embrace all true patriots within the territory of the U. States."

Surely, daily papers must have new weekly papers cannot possess! Bro. Hall, your telegram about the dissolution of the republican party was a canard and an egregious one at that. It is not so. The time has not yet arrived for the abandonment of our political organization, and it will only come when its members are convinced that its principles are not equal to the emergency, and that a new organization can better accomplish the demands of the time.

If the contingencies just enumerated are upon us, the suggestions of the Courier demanded attention. Let us see. The issues presented to the people and the principles they inducted in 1860, were these: The Union must be preserved, State rights must be maintained, Normal conditions of the territories is that of freedom, Opposition to the African slave trade, Revenue and immigration systems, and a Pacific railroad. There is not an issue then so plainly stated. There is not intensified by the condition in which we find ourselves. How are we to meet the increased responsibilities thrust upon us,—by giving up the very organization and discipline through which the preservation of the Union was secured? The patriotic record of the republican party is too deeply engraved in the hearts of its defenders, to be lightly thrown aside. What sacrifices it has made to preserve the integrity of the nation, how faithfully it has kept its union pledges, the slain of many a bloody battle-field, and graves made by this democratic slaveholder's rebellion, alone can faintly tell. For ourselves and our children we wish no better proof in the years to come that our loyalty to the government was above suspicion, than that our adherence to republican principles was unquestioned.

But we did not intend to enter upon a discussion of a subject that has no prominence as a question of policy. We entirely mistake the object of the call for a Union Convention, if the views of the Courier are correct. The Convention has been called for the purpose of uniting during the present emergency, the efforts of all men who prefer country to party in supporting the only issue now before the people, which is simply the integrity of these United States. None but the Courier proposes to dissolve the only party which, as a party, supports the government.

DEMOCRATIC MARTYRS.—The policy of the government, as foreshadowed by the arrest of the villain Vallandigham, is gaining strength every day. Only let the Administration act energetically in the matter, and the secondaries who are now hounding the government in their endeavors to preserve the government, will be silenced. We use strong words, for we are heart sick of the dawdling manner the Administration has hitherto pursued in their treatment of traitors. Day by day tidings have reached us that another of our sons, brothers or neighbors has fallen pierced by democratic bullets in the hands of members of the democratic party at the South. Day by day return to us friends maimed for life in the service of their country, and as surely day by day these democratic martyrs are telling their Southern brethren where to aim the blow of treason. And yet if they are interfered with, we are told that the right of Free Speech is violated!! Out upon such heresy! An unrestrained license is not "Free Speech," never has been and never will be in the purview of the Constitution, and these fellows understand it as well as any one. When the punishment against treason shall be sure, speedy and awful, the government will then possess stability, and the Constitution become a thing to be respected.

Oh, God, for a man with heart, head, hand, like some of the simple great ones gone forever and ever by.

The Baltimore American, which is not a republican journal, in justifying its arrest, says: "Every traitor on the way, so far as the restoration of the Union is in question; and so we hope that it will keep Vallandigham, the presumptuous ally of Jeff. Davis, in the loyal States, in close quarters until the last vestige of treason is rubbed out. And it can contain a few more of the same sort to the quiet of Fort Warren, all the better."

The Cincinnati Gazette, one of the most conservative Republican papers of the West, says: "Our Eastern contemporaries, who have commented on the extreme situation. In the East, when the purpose of the hostility to the Government is announced to be present separation with a view to several considerations, and the ulterior intrigues or annexation, even the copious quail, and are forced to declare that the separation is not to be consented to in any event. Even in the West the sacredness of the Union, the recognition of confederate independence, the formation of a northwestern confederacy, and its subjection to the South is a determined purpose to be carried out by secret armed organizations, and rebellion, as well as by open agitation to create dissension."

General Banks has captured rebel leaders for the enrollment of negroes into regiments.

A Home Subject.

A ruler of an ancient municipality conceived the idea that his domains were sufficient for the support of his subjects, and that it would be for their good to exclude all foreign intercourse, and thereby increase their prosperity by preventing competition; so he issued an edict closing his gates that no person or thing should have ingress or egress. The result of his economy only need be known to be avoided. Manufactures ceased because the demand no longer existed, the arts, ever sensitive, languished for the want of that stimulus which is acquired only by associations, and the people taught to provide for home consumption merely, and in the absence of competition, became enervated and nerveless; indolence took the place of industry, poverty, the place of thrift, and the sequel proved, in proportion as the habits of the people degenerated, so waned their power until the kingdom fell, overrun by a more liberal race.

We were reminded of this circumstance a few days since when a gentleman informed us that several men of capital were in this city to see if sufficient encouragement would be obtained to warrant locating their business here.

There are but few places in New England, certainly none in Maine, that offer greater inducements to men of capital, or energetic business men, who wish to employ their money or talents in securing profitable investments, than Biddeford and Saco, situated as they are with ample communication with the large markets by rail or by vessel, with unlimited water power for all manufacturing purposes, building materials of brick, granite or lumber close at hand, just far enough in the interior to make living cheap, with an adult population previous to the war constantly increasing; and with a disposition on the part of our men of wealth and influence to encourage new comers, there is no reason why business men may not find here ample field for the employment of their skill and industry.

Let us regard it as a duty we owe to the prosperity of our city as well as an investment to ourselves, to grant every facility to strangers to learn of the local advantages of the place, and to aid them with a liberal policy, assured that such a course will insure to the benefit of the whole community.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.—There has been, ever since the war commenced, a feverish anxiety lest England should make a pretext for a war with this country, and there is no doubt but that the rebels based their hopes of independence upon this condition. England has seriously threatened us on several occasions, and had we had an Administration less wise and forbearing, war between the two countries must have taken place. While the English aristocracy have uniformly been opposed to us, the laboring people have been equally united in our favor, and to this fact may perhaps, be attributed the success of our cause in England. The London Times' hitherto so ferocious against us, has "lacked ship" and seems to be veering in another direction as will be seen from the following:

"A good many words may pass," says the Times, "without leading to blows, and as we are confident that neither Englishmen nor Americans have the least wish to go to war with each other, we look forward with mistrust to the mutual forbearance on the part of their Government, which Mr. Adams so wisely invokes. We must submit to certain interruptions in our trade, in deference to the rights of a belligerent. And Americans must tolerate some shortcomings on our part, in consideration of the difficulties of neutral. We can assure them, if they need the assurance, that a single violation of our neutrality would never occur without the regret of the Government, and that the deprecation of the public, but such offences cannot be easily prevented."

HEAR FAIRPLAY.—F. O. J. Smith, of the Portland Advertiser, has been publishing the speech he made in the Legislature last winter. At the close of the speech we find the following:

I desire here and now, in my place, to say, that if your Provost Marshal should attempt, either here or in any other similar assembly, to exercise a power of that extraordinary and rash character, he may be assured that he will find in every community that he accepts to do such an act, his own death warrant, and his ready passport, also, to a merited grave.

We are not officially informed to the contrary, and therefore take for granted that at this terrible threat those who know Mr. Smith's courage quailed in fear, and the distressed look of the members showed plain than words could tell, the terror his words had inspired about that "merited grave." We hope Mr. Smith will not do it—it wouldn't look pretty.

Falstaff was almost as courageous, albeit somewhat more profane:

"I call thee coward! I'll see thee damned ere I call thee coward; but I would give a forfeit pound I could run as fast as thou canst."

The authorities of this city were extremely fortunate in their appointment of enrolling officers, because they selected those who fully represent their political opinions. For example, a Mr. called on a Union lady in one of the lower wards who has a son in the 5th regiment, and on being told that her youngest son was not old enough to go to war, but that she wished he was, this copperhead commenced his abuse of all who aided this unholy war against our Southern brethren, that the South was right, and that he had "rather live under President Davis to-day than Lincoln." After ventilating his democracy for about an hour and a half, he sought rest. This fellow is one of the most active and influential members of the democratic party in this city.

From notices in our exchanges we judge that the Circuit about to visit us (see advertisement) presents all the attractions of the best of such exhibitions.

The Boston Courier says: "S. O. Wheeler's Circus is an excellent company, embracing several daring and accomplished performers—the Motley Brothers, champion vaulters, herculean gymnasts, and the trained horses, besides other equally interesting features. The feats performed by the Snow Brothers, suspended high in the air, are the most daring ever witnessed, and enough to curdle the blood of a moderately sensitive observer. Is it pluck or precocity that enables men to go through such evolutions, without exhibiting any signs of fear? Whatever the cause, so long as these people remain in this country, it is in want of a sensation, or a healthy quickening of the pulse, will fall to visit the Great International."

Ex-Governor Baker's Letter.

Ex-Governor Nathaniel B. Baker of New Hampshire, who is now Adjutant General of Iowa, has written an eloquent letter to a friend in N. Hampshire upon the duty of citizens. Gov. Baker has been a life long Democrat, and was one of the most popular men connected with that party in New Hampshire, and in the course of his letter speaks as follows concerning

UNCONDITIONAL LOYALTY.

"Your views of 'party squabbles' for power merely, in this hour of our country's deepest trial, coincide with mine. From the day that the boom of the first rebel cannon echoed from Fort Sumter I took my stand against secession and rebellion, and for the Government, and there I shall stand to the end. It is the platform upon which I always stood, and the first and last lesson of Democracy which I have learned, taught me to stand there firmly. I propose no conditions to my loyalty. I may have differed from the Administration in some points on the conduct of the war, but that should make no difference with a man if he intends to give the government his unwavering support. I shall not make public declarations in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to suppress the rebellion, and then publicly or privately utter traitorous and bitter denunciations of the President and the Government. I have no faith in the man who says he supports the Government, and finds fault because there were calls for volunteers. I do not credit the man who says he is loyal, and opposes volunteering, taxation, issuing bills of credit, conscription, and all the methods to raise arms and means to sustain the nation. The man who finds fault with every effort of the Government to sustain itself, and then declares himself a Union man, must be either non-com, or false-hearted and a falsifier of his own opinions. I never could distinguish the difference between one class of 'supporters' of Government and an avowed disunionist, except in this—that the latter had the most honesty, and the former the most impudence."

REBEL THREATS.—The Richmond papers print leading articles indicating the intention of the rebel leaders to carry the war into the Free States. The Enquirer, professing to consider Vicksburg safe, declares that if it falls, the disaster will soon be forgotten in the consequences, and proceeds to prophesy that the North will soon receive a blow more brilliant in design and more serious in consequence, than any that have been dealt since the beginning of the war. The Examiner of the 1st inst. says: "Since the first battle of Manassas, the Southern army has never had so evident an opportunity to gain a victory. With all the glorious battles we have not yet recovered a single lost city, or delivered any subjugated State from the grasp of the invader. If we can ever do such a thing, we must hope to do it shortly, for we shall never behold our foe so weak again. For the first day of the war, the rebels have the advantage of the Confederacy has been the transfer of hostilities to the enemy's territory. If we cannot do that, the progress of invasion, however slow, must, after a time, overwhelm us. No treaty of peace is possible, save that signed on the enemy's soil, and if our armies can ever get there at all, the time is at hand when they will do so."

EX-Senator Crittenden of Ky., the author of the famous "Crittenden Resolutions" about which the "democracy" are just now largely haranguing, has been nominated for Congress by the unconditional Unionists of his State. In his recent speech at Frankfort the venerable gentleman declared himself "for the prosecution of the war, without an armistice, and disregarding all foreign intervention, till the rebellion is crushed." "The country must first be saved, then the Constitution—if it has been wounded. We endorse this improved version of the Crittenden Resolutions."

VIEW OF GEN. HALLACK.—In a recent letter to the New York National League Committee, the General says: "We have already made immense progress in this war—a greater progress than was ever before made under similar circumstances. Our enemies are still advancing, and if we have the voice of patriotic millions at their heels, they will, ere long, crush the rebellion in the South, and then place their heels upon the heads of sneaking traitors in the North."

Coming events are casting long shadows upon the future of Northern men who have deserted their country in the hour of her peril.

JUDGE LEAVITT, who has denied the application of the soap Vallandigham for the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, has taken away the last hope of the copperheads in their warfare against the Government. They now find themselves opposed to the civil as well as military power. Judge Leavitt was appointed to his position upon the bench of the Circuit Court by Andrew Jackson. The Judge has always been a democrat but not a copperhead, and his decision fully confirms the validity of Order No. 38, and the regularity of the recent arrest.

The Continental Monthly for June is received, the contents of which are:

The Value of the Union, A Merchant's Story, May Morning, The Navy of the United States, Three Modern Romances, Mill on Liberty, Cloud and Sunshine, Is there any light in Let the Devil take the hind part, The Feats of Rhyme and Rhythm, The Buccaneers of America, Virginia, Visit to the National Academy, Was He Successful? How Mr. Lincoln became an Abolitionist, Cost of a Trip to Europe, and how to go Cheaply, Touching the Soul, The July No. of the Continental will contain articles by the Hon. Robert J. Walker, written from England.

We notice that the Courier proposes the name of General Howard as a candidate for the Bangor Convention, and the Lewiston Journal mentions the name of Gen. Geo. F. Shepley in the same connection. Both are excellent suggestions, but we doubt the propriety of recalling our best military men from the field to put them in duress at Augusta. If our present worthy Governor persists in refusing to be a candidate at the coming election, we propose the name of Hon. Nathan Dane of Alfred, our present excellent State Treasurer.

Ben. McCulloch, Felix K. Zollicoffer, Albert Sidney Johnston, Maxey Gregg, and now Earl Van Dorn and Stonewall Jackson, the master-spirits of the great rebellion, are passing away! Cobb, Toombs, Wise, Floyd, Humphrey Marshall, and other generals of the first battle, have resigned or been quietly shelved—even Joseph E. Johnston, who was long Commander-in-Chief, has rendered no active service since he fell from his horse through the body at Fair Oaks, and is probably an invalid for life. The rebellion is devouring its authors.

Ship-building is at the present time quite active in Kennebec and the Port. Five are on the stocks, and more are soon to be commenced.

ITEMS.

A Board of Trade is about to be organized in Bath.

The Atlantic Monthly for June is an excellent number. We shall speak of its contents hereafter.

We are pleased to learn that Edmund Warren, Esq., of Kennebec, has been appointed enrolling officer for the four towns of Kennebec, Kennebecport, Wells and Alfred.

We notice that the Richmond Whig, of Saturday, has a bitter attack on Jeff. Davis, saying that "the don-wisdom of our rulers must be borne as manfully as the evils inflicted by the enemy."

Wm. Robt of Morgan Co. Ind., was shot dead while at work in a field on the 21st inst., by a copperhead named Bailey. Robt. had been collecting evidence against the Knights of the Golden Circle.

We publish this week the Report of the Sec. of the Ladies' Soldier's Relief Society. The box last sent by them together with the barrel mentioned, has arrived at its destination, the receipt of which has been acknowledged.

Those who wish to see a curiosity should not fail to visit Mr. Johnson's room in Saco, and witness the pleasing effect of his Camera Obscura. Tickets 10 cents.

A gang of hands are now employed removing the debris of the burned Union Block. We hope the times will soon warrant the enterprising proprietors of the site in putting up a large brick block in place of the old one destroyed.

We have received from L. B. Milliken of Saco, who has the pamphlet for sale, the excellent discourse of Rev. Mr. Nichols, pastor of the Unitarian church in Saco, on the 20th anniversary of his ordination. We have been very much interested in its perusal.

FIRE.—Last Monday morning, between 1 and 2 o'clock, the Fancy goods store of Mr. T. B. Ellis, situated on Factory Island, Saco, caught fire and was entirely burned inside. Loss on the goods \$500; insured for \$1000. The building, owned by the Water Power Co., can be repaired without much expense.

The Union Leagues of Western Pennsylvania have been very active in the past few days. Meetings have been held in Pittsburgh and vicinity, Washington, Canonsburg, and other places, addressed by Judge Shannon, who has recently returned from the East. The order has received many accessions from Democrats, who sympathize with the Judge in his loyalty to the Union.

Arthur's Home Magazine is received for June. The engraving "Just like Mama" is a real gem, and the wood cut "baby's ride" is perfect for its kind. The reading of this number like its predecessors, is of a superior order, so much more valuable than a large part of the current literature of the present day.

Does any sensible man believe that the pitiful wails of the copperhead journals over the loss of the liberty, as they term it, originally a love of liberty? How circumstances may alter principles! The loudest shriekers are those who were most willing a few years ago that ruffians from Missouri should overrun Kansas and prevent freedom of speech and of opinion in the people, unless they could come up to their test of loyalty to the Institution. Ken. Journal.

The Secretary of War says that within six months we shall have 200,000 negro troops in the field. What a pity it is that so many "niggers" should have the privilege of being killed instead of white men, and who now doubts but that the policy of arming the blacks will prove ineffectual! "Things are working."

At a town meeting in Phippsburg on Monday, 11th inst., it was voted to pay to every man who was drafted under the conscription act, the sum of \$3000 to enable him to proceed to Mexico. The legality of such a vote, will depend, as we understand it, on the Legislature endorsing the action. We have no idea, however, that a Legislature will be elected next year, or that it will be so easily won by the "niggers" who are now so busy paying every man who is drafted and joins the army \$100 from the State.—Bath Times.

The first church in York is the oldest in the State, dating back as far as 1673. Subsequently, churches were gathered at Wells in 1701, at Brunswick in 1702, at Kittery in 1714 and at Eliot in 1721. No church was formerly organized in Saco till the 30th of April, 1730—almost precisely a century after the first legal settlement—when what is now the Lower Congregational Church in this city was founded. Biddeford and Saco were originally incorporated under the name of Biddeford.

During a recent walk while enjoying the sultry air of Water Avenue, we witnessed a jolly Irish fight. We did not learn the origin of the quarrel, but both parties were stripped bare to the waist, and fought vigorously till separated by their women.—No harm done save two bruised mugs. A large crowd soon collected to take a cursory view of the fight.

MAINE REGIMENTS IN THE LATE BATTLES.—The following table shows the number of killed, wounded and missing in the Maine Regiments during the late battles in Virginia:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
5th Regiment	9	59	28
6th "	20	108	1
7th "	8	45	50
17th "	4	46	45
3d "	3	18	44
4th "	1	20	11
20th "		3	1
	45	218	180

Bangor Times.

WARM WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS.—Many people, especially ladies, complain at this season of the year of general weakness or debility. The use of the year's Sambuci wine prevents this. The wine is said to have almost wonderful effect in giving strength, vigor and tone to the whole system; it is extensively used by ladies nursing or about to nurse infants. The wine is not a manufactured article, as no water, sugar or liquor is added to it. It is a pure medicine or cordial, and is a superior wine for the Port of Sambuci, cultivated by Alfred Speer in this country: a pure old unadulterated wine, nothing more or less. Mr. Speer has been supplying hospitals with his wine for three years past, not venturing to introduce it into the market generally until he had accumulated a stock of sixty thousand bottles, four years old, with which he is now supplying only first-class druggists in a few cities. Parties from London and Paris order it, appreciating it above French wines. It is said to be unsurpassed for summer complaints, and for weakly persons. Our druggists have obtained some direct from Mr. Speer. The price is low for so excellent a wine, and every family should have a bottle in the house.—Philadelphia Pr.

WAR MATTERS.

SUCCESS OF GEN. GRANT AT THE BATTLE OF BLACK RIVER.

REAR OF VICKSBURG, 20th, 6 A. M.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, writes to the rebels under Pemberton, on the Jackson and Vicksburg Railroad, at Baker's Creek, on the 6th. Pemberton had a most formidable position on the crest of a wooded hill, over which the road passes longitudinally. He had about 25,000 men. The battle began at 11 A. M., and was gained 4 P. M. Its result was borne by Hovey's division, of McClernand's corps, and by Logan's and Crocker's divisions, of McPherson's corps.

Hovey attacked the hill and held the greater part of it till 2 o'clock, when, having lost 1600 men, he was compelled to retreat. The battle was a complete success for the Union forces, who captured 3000 prisoners. Logan lost 400 killed and wounded. We took about 2000 prisoners.

On the 17th, advancing to the Big Black, we fought Pemberton again at Bridgeport, and captured 3000 prisoners. He fought in rifle pits, protected by a difficult bayou, full of abatis. Lawler's brigade, of McClernand's corps, charged the rifle pits magnificently, and took more prisoners than their own numbers. Pemberton burned his bridge and returned to Vicksburg, with only three cannon out of sixty he had taken out.

Building four bridges over Big Black, Gen. Grant arrived before the town on the evening of the 18th, and now holds it closely invested. He had opened a line of supplies on Chickasaw Bay, having cut the town off from Haines' Bluff, which is abandoned by the enemy, and which Hovey's division occupies.

There was sharp fighting through the day yesterday. Steele won and holds the upper bluff, and the enemy's upper works were captured. Meetings have been held in the city, and the enemy's position is now a complete rout. Steele's corps lost yesterday 5000 in killed and wounded. McPherson, who holds the capture, lost little, as did McClernand, who holds the lower bluff, and the enemy on the alert during the night, and probably the town will be carried to day. There are from 15,000 to 20,000 men in it.

The National Republican announces by permission of the President the following despatch: MEMPHIS, May 23. To Col. Anson Stager, Washington, D. C.: Official informant from Vicksburg, Miss., says Gen. Grant has captured Haines' Bluff and the outer works of Vicksburg, a large number of prisoners and 57 pieces of artillery, with every prospect of capturing the city in a few days. We hold Jackson, Black River and Haines' Bluff. A report is being made for Washington.

(Signed) W. G. FULMER, Asst. Manager Telegraph.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM GEN. GRANT.

Capture of Haines' Bluff and the Outer Works of Vicksburg!

FIVE BATTLES FOUGHT!

64 Guns and 9,400 Prisoners Captured.

JOHNSON AND PEMBERTON WHIPPED.

News through Loyal and Rebel Sources.

New York, May 24. The Herald's Washington despatch dated last night says: "Advices received from Gen. Grant to-night by the President, detail his proceedings to the 20th. He had fought five battles, captured sixty-four guns and taken 9,400 prisoners. The Montgomery Advertiser of the 18th says in relation to the fight at Jackson: "Our troops were commanded by Johnson. We were finally driven back to Jackson and fought on the foot of the hill, and were overpowered by superior numbers, and were compelled to evacuate the city. The enemy's forces amounting to 20,000 or 30,000, and our own to only 9,000. Johnson then retreated on Jackson. The rebels attacked and won yesterday at Brandon on the Southern Railroad, twenty odd miles this side of Jackson, near which point we had a force to protect the road."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 20th says in relation to Vicksburg: "The rebels were driven back to Jackson and fought on the foot of the hill, and were overpowered by superior numbers, and were compelled to evacuate the city. The enemy's forces amounting to 20,000 or 30,000, and our own to only 9,000. Johnson then retreated on Jackson. The rebels attacked and won yesterday at Brandon on the Southern Railroad, twenty odd miles this side of Jackson, near which point we had a force to protect the road."

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